

MON

Base, groveling, worthless wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addison*.
 His friendship still to few confin'd,
 Were always of the middling kind;
 No fools of rank, or mongrel breed,
 Who fain would pass for lords indeed. *Swift's Miscel.*
MONIMENT. *n. f.* [from *mones*, Lat.] It seems here to signify inscription.

Some others were driven and diftent
 Into great ingots and to wedges square,
 Some in round plates withouten monument. *Fairy Queen*.
TO MONISH. *v. a.* [from *mones*, Lat.] To admonish, of which it is a contraction.

Monish him gently, which shall make him both willing to
 amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Alcham's Schoolmaster*.
MONISHER. *n. f.* [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.
MONITION. *n. f.* [from *monitus*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.]
 1. Information; hint.

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other
 periods, such as we have of the day, by successive light and
 darkness. *Holder on Time*.
 2. Instruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends,
 but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself. *L'Estrange*.

After sage *monitions* from his friends,
 His talents to employ for nobler ends,
 He turns to poltricks his dang'rous wit. *Swift*.

MONITOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or in-
 forms of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an
 upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look
 to the boys in his absence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is
 eminent: he but his scholar, and you are safe. *Bacon*.

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have these notions
 also firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his bosom, his
 law in his heart, and to have such a conscience as might be
 its own caufit. *South's Sermons*.

We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether Perilus
 himself, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third person. *Dryden*.
 The pains that come from the necessities of nature, are
monitors to us to beware of greater mischiefs. *Locke*.

MONITORY. *adj.* [from *monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying
 useful instruction; giving admonition.
 Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory*
 and instructive. *L'Estrange's Fables*.

He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitory* hint in my
 essay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope*.
MONITORY. *n. f.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him
 prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for
 that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon*.

MONK. *n. f.* [from *monach*, Latin; *monachus*, Fr.]
 One of a religious community bound by vows to certain ob-
 servances.

'T would prove the verity of certain words,
 Spoke by a holy monk. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.
 Abdemeleck, as one weary of the world, gave over all,
 and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a melan-
 choly Mahometan monk. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks*.

The dromish monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,
 Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
 And nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe*.

Monks, in some respects, agree with regulars, as in the
 substantial vows of religion; but in other respects, *monks* and
 regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied
 up to so strict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

MONKEY. *n. f.* [from *monikin*, a little man.]
 1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some
 resemblance of man.

One of them shewed me a ring that he had of your daugh-
 ter for a monkey: Tubal, it was my turquoise; I would not
 have given it for a wilderness of monkeys. *Shakespeare*.

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires
 than a monkey. *Shakespeare. As you like it*.

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, destroy their young
 ones by senseless fondness. *Locke on Education*.

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
 But apes and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville*.

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.
 This is the monkey's own giving out; she is persuaded I
 will marry her. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

Poor monkey! how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakespeare*.
MONKERY. *n. f.* [from *monk*.] The monkish life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of
 vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent
 votaries, nor the inconveniences of their monkery. *Hall*.

MONKHOOD. *n. f.* [from *monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.
 He had left off his monkhood too, and was no longer obliged
 to them. *Atterbury*.

MONKISH. *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monkish; pertaining to monks;
 taught by monks.
 These public charities are a greater ornament to this city

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than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed
 religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all those
monks and superstitious foundations of which the vainly
 boasts. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim mule,
 The dull constraint of *monkish* rhyme refuse. *Smith*.

MONK'S-HOOD. *n. f.* A plant.
MONK'S-RHUBARB. *n. f.* A species of dock: its roots are
 used in medicine. *Ainsl.*

MONOCHORD. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *χορδή*.]
 1. An instrument of one string: as, the trumpet marine. *Har.*
 2. A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regu-
 lating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine
 the proportion of sounds to one another: when the chord was
 divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one
 to one, they called them unisons; but if they were as two
 to one, they called them octaves or diapasons; when they
 were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes;
 if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or dia-
 tesserons; if the terms were as five to four, they called it
 diton, or a tierce major; but if the terms were as six to five,
 then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and
 lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they
 called it a demiton or dieze: the *monochord* being thus divid-
 ed, was properly that which they called a system, of which
 there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of
 the *monochord*. *Harri.*

MONOCULAR. *adj.* [from *μόνος* and *oculus*.] One-eyed; having
 only one eye.

He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient
 white hawthorn tree, which, because the budded before
 others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the
 prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Hovell*.

Those of China repute all the rest of the world *monocular*.
Glanville's Sup.

MONODY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *οἶδος*, Fr.] A poem sung by one
 person not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *γάμος*; *monogame*, Fr.] One
 who disallows second marriages.

MONOGAMY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *γάμος*.] Mar-
 riage of one wife.

MONOGRAM. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *γράμμα*; *monogramme*, Fr.] A
 cypher; a character compounded of several letters.

MONOLOGUE. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *λόγος*; *monologue*, Fr.] A
 scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a
 soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning
 from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of
 narration Terence is subject in all his plays. *Dryden*.

MONOMACHY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *μάχη*.] A duel;
 a single combat.

MONOME. *n. f.* [from *moneme*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has
 but one denomination or name; as, *a*, *ab*, *aab*, *aaab*. *Harri.*

MONOPETALOUS. *adv.* [from *μόνος* and *πέταλον*.] Fr. *monopétale*.
 It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, how-
 soever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones,
 and those fall off together. *Quinc.*

MONOPOLIST. *n. f.* [from *monopoleur*, French.] One who by en-
 grossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of ven-
 ding any commodity.

TO MONOPOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *μόνος* and *πωλῶ*; *monopoler*, Fr.]
 To have the sole power or privilege of vending any com-
 modity.

He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some
 stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will sell a yard of dra-
 pery, or mercery ware, but himself. *Atterbury*.

MONOPOLY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *πωλή*.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.

Dost thou call me fool, boy?
 —All thy other things hast thou given away; that thou
 wast born with.

—Lords and great men will not let me; if I had a *mono-*
poly on't they would have part on't. *Shakespeare. King Lear*.

One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable; all
 others can concern only something without us, but this fat-
 tens upon our nature, yea upon our reason. *Gr. of the Tongue*.

Shakespeare rather writ happily than knowingly and jolly;
 and Johnson, who by studying Horace, had been acquainted
 with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that know-
 ledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden's Jew*.

MONOPROTE. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *πρωτε*.] Is a noun used only
 in some oblique case. *Clarke's Latin Grammar*.

MONOSTICH. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *στιχον*.] A composition of one verse.
MONOSYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of
 words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [from *monosyllabe*, Fr. *μόνος* and *σύλλαβη*.]
 A word of only one syllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
 It is so long it asks an hour to write it:
 I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
 Or any other civil *monosyllable*,
 That will not tire my hand. *Dryden's Cleomenes*.

These, although not insensible how much our language
 was already over-stocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time
 and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating
 words, to fit them to the measure of their verses. *Swift*.

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or lan-
 guishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy. *Pope*.

MONOSYLLABLED. *adj.* [from *monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.]
 Consisting of one syllable.
 Nine taylor, if rightly spell'd,
 Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland*.

MONOTONY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *τόνος*; *monotonie*, Fr.]
 Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.
 I could object to the repetition of the same rhymes within
 four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their
 monotony. *Pope's Letters*.

MONSIEUR. *n. f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a
 Frenchman.
 A Frenchman his companion;
 An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
 A Gallian girl. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

MONSIEUR. *n. f.* [from *monseigneur*, Fr.]
Monseign are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean,
 which blow periodically; some for half a year one way,
 others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six
 or three months directly contrary. *Harri.*

The *monseigns* and trade winds are constant and periodical
 even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe,
 and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds. *Ray*.

MONSTRE. *n. f.* [from *monstre*, Fr. *monstrum*, Latin.]
 1. Something out of the common order of nature.
 It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a dis-
 tinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous pro-
 ductions have none of those qualities that accompany the
 essence of that species from whence they derive. *Locke*.

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.
 If she live long,
 And, in the end, meet the old course of death,
 Women will all turn *monsters*. *Shakespeare. King Lear*.

All human virtue
 Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
 The great Alcides ev'ry labour past,
 Had fill this *monster* to subdue at last. *Pope*.

TO MONSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the
 common order of things. Not in use.
 Her offence
 Must be of such unnatural degree
 That *monsters* it. *Shakespeare. King Lear*.

I had rather have one scratch my head if th' sun,
 When the alarm were struck, than idly sit
 To hear my nothings *monster'd*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*.

MONSTROUSITY. *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.] The state of being
 monstrous or *monstrous*, or out of the common order
 of the universe. *Monstrosity* is more analogous
 to the execution confin'd. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida*.

Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of peo-
 ple, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their
 very body and frame of estate a *monstrosity*. *Bacon*.

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater
monstrosity in educations: thus, when a father has begot a
 man, he trains him up into a beast. *South's Sermons*.

By the same law *monstrosity* could not incapacitate from mar-
 riage, witness the case of hermaphrodites. *Arbutnot and Pope*.

MONSTROUS. *adj.* [from *monstrum*, Fr. *monstruosus*, Latin.]
 1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.
 Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and
 yet some *monstrous* productions have few of those qualities
 which accompany the essence of that species from whence
 they derive their originals. *Locke*.

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dis-
 like.
 Is it not *monstrous* that this player here
 But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
 Could force his soul so to his conceit,
 That, from her workings, all his visage wan'd? *Shakespeare*.
O monstrous! but one halfpenny worth of bread to this
 intolerable deal of sack. *Shakespeare*.

3. Irregular; enormous.
 No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
 The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope*.

4. Shocking; hateful.
 This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to have
 the *monstrous* from their nation received. *Bacon*.

MONSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.
 Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a
 mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom,
 and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon*.

She was easily put off the hooks, and *monstrous* hard to be
 pleased again. *L'Estrange*.

Add, that the rich have still a gibe in store,
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 pleased again. *L'Estrange*.

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So many grateful altars I would rear
 Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
 Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
 Or monument to ages; and thereon
 Offer sweet-smelling gums. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.

Of ancient British art
 A pleasing monument, not less admir'd
 Than what from Attick or Etruscan hands
 Arose. *Philips*.

Collect the best monuments of our friends, their own images
 in their writings. *Pope to Swift*.

2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the
 dead.
 On your family's old monument
 Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
 That appertain unto a burial. *Shakespeare*.

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
 Shall on his monument their odours throw. *Sandys's Paraph.*
 In a heap of slain,
 Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress'd
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Of